HE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

Till the 1st of January next, - - - - $4.00
One month, - - - - - - - - 1.00
Two months, - - - - - - - 2.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

RICHMOND ITEMS.

OT AT ACQUIA CREEK—LATE ELECTION—PRICES, &C.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

RICHMOND, Aug. 4, 1865.

Fifteen negroes who were engaged in a ot, which had for its object a summary disning of the white laborers engaged in buildg a wharf at Acquia Creek, arrived in this y Wednesday evening, and were turned er to the military authorities for trial.—hat could have induced these negroes to ake such a lawless attack upon the white borers is uncertain, unless it be that bitterness with which many of them are supposed entertain for the white man, with whom ey claim to have equal rights and privileges. suppress the riot the military were called to use, and effected quiet after killing one the freedmen, and punishing others.

There seems to be a disposition on the part our citizens to believe that the President ll order the recent election here to be held id, setting at nought the order of General rner. The conservative press of the North ist that such a course might be the only e that should be pursued, in consequence of fact that so great a proportion of our citins have been identified with secession.

To elect our so-called Union men now, uld be to entrust the management of public airs to men whose prospect of emolument, high places, would produce a sentiment of nionism which would increase in proportion their official responsibility, and the pecuy advantages of their several positions.—n secession was a sentiment that "paid," had as many unreliable, valueless Secesnists, as we now have blatant Unionists, o are less identified with the real Union ling than our former disunionists

James A. Robinson and E. L. Eubank have en appointed Tobacco Inspectors for Lynch's rehouse, Lynchburg, by the Governor. James B. Lattimore was yesterday apnted Commissioner of Deeds for Virginia, the State of Indiana.

At an auction sale yesterday, the following es were obtained: Felt hats, $14 per en; grass cloth hats, $5 per dozen; manufactured tobacco, 15@75 cents per pound; oking do., 8@22 cents per pound; painted kets, $3,75 per dozen; domestic segars, 6 per thousand; brooms, $4,50 per dozen, rpentine soap, 6 cents per pound, fancy do., @1,25 per dozen.

UBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 31, 1865—LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

By the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, just published, the following is shown to have been the National debt on the 31st July, 1865.

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.

Debt bearing int'rst in coin,	$1,108,662,641 80
Debt bearing interest in lawful money,	1,287,156,545 05
Debt on which interest has ceased,	1,527,120 09
Debt bearing no interest,	357,906,068 90
Total,	$2,775,253,275 82

To this must be added, to obtain the exact National indebtedness, a large number of unsettled accounts. But even when this is done, great as the public debt will appear, it is nothing when compared with the vast National wealth and resources. To go no further than our own State, we may mention that an eminent practical geologist, who has just returned from a tour through a portion of Piedmont, Virginia, in company with two scientific practical miners, declares that he has discovered gold mines which, if properly worked, would in ten years pay the National debt. As an evidence of the sincerity of this gentleman, it may be stated that he has invested heavily in mining lands in two counties northwest of Richmond, making some of the payments in gold coin and others in currency. The lands just discovered to abound in mineral wealth have never before been considered worth over from five to ten dollars per acre.

From the Secretary's report we also learn that the following figures represent the amount of legal-tender notes in circulation:

Notes,	$39,954,380
United States notes, old issue,	472,603
United States notes, new issue,	432,687,968
Compound-interest notes, Act March 3, 1862,	15,000,000
Compound interest notes, Act June 30, 1864,	167,121,470
	$685,236,369

The statement of the public debt, as appears by the returns and Treasury books on the 31st of July, as compared with that made on the 31st of May, two months ago, shows an increase of $122,000,000 during the intervening period, owing in part to the extraordinary sums required to pay the arrearages due to the army; the entire public debt at that time being 2,635,205,753. The amount of legal-tender notes now in circulation is $685,236,269, or an increase from the 31st of May of $26,075,700.—*Rich. Republic.*

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST. 9, 1865. NO. 2.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

GENERAL ITEMS.

At the last annual commencement of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following ladies: Lucy M. Abbott, of Maine; Ruth A. Gerry, of Michigan; and N. M. Leavell, of Ohio. The next annual session of this institution will begin on the 16th of October next.

There has been a great temperance revival among the Catholics of Troy, N. Y. Over two hundred took the pledge last Sunday.

The Great Eastern was to sail from Valentia Bay on the 24th ultimo. The shore cable at Trinity Bay has been underrun. Its armor has rusted entirely off.

The Southern ex postmasters are rapidly paying up their balances due the United States. One to-day paid for every stamp he had on hand when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter.

There has been no little excitement in Montreal to-day in relation to the reported attempted abduction of George N. Sanders; and the police have been busy all night and this morning endeavoring to hunt up the kidnappers. It seems that five or six men concealed themselves in his house for the purpose, but failed, because of their seizing upon his son-in-law, Dr. Contri, by mistake.

President Johnson's daughter, Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, and the President's son, who is his private secretary, left Nashville on Monday for Washington, and will stop over one day in Cincinnatti.

Brigadier General O. O. Howard, late Major General in the volunteer forces, has been brevetted Major General in the regular army, to date from the 30th of March, for gallant and meritorious services.

England spends six and a quarter millions of dollars per annum for guano.

W. P. Johnson, the brother of the President, has been appointed surveyor of the customs at Columbus, Texas.

Hon. Simon Cameron has received the degree of "LL. D." from the University of Lewisburg, Pa.

The new census of Boston, which is nearly complete, will show a population of from 190,000 to 250,000 souls.

The Nashville *Dispatch* says there is no truth in the report that the property in that city owned by Mrs. Gen. Ewell, is about to be restored to her.

Bishop Paine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is reported to have lately delivered an address at Aberdeen, Miss., in which he said that "the war for independence has been a failure, and the triumph of the government was complete."

It is probable that not less than twenty-five thousand negroes left Kentucky last week under passes enabling them to go at will in search of employment.

There are 504 grogshops in Meridian, Ct., at the present time.

There were 1,151,148 mules and asses in the States and Territories in 1860.

There are 24,000 cafe waiters in Paris, who have formed themselves into a society.

The arrivals of emigrants at New York last week number 2,126, making the total since the 1st of January 90,490.

Hon. Robert J. Walker is in Washington in consultation with the heads of the various departments.

The expenses of the State Government of Connecticut before the war were 70,000 annually, and now they amount to $1,500,000.

Rev. Dr. Gurley, of Washington, has declined the secretaryship of the Presbyterian Board of Publication.

There is a movement on foot in New Hampshire to establish a home for invalid soldiers in that State.

It is officially denied that there are any cases of cholera or of any disease resembling it, at New York.

President Johnson is still prevented by indisposition from receiving any visitors except a few with whom he has important business.

Governor Perry, of South Carolina, has issued his proclamation for rehabilitating the State, filling executive offices, etc.

There are no counterfeits on the National Bank notes, as has been reported. The variation in the notes was caused by a slight change in the lettering on the five dollar notes afterwards.

The new census shows that the city of Cleveland, Ohio, has a population of 59,556.

General E. C. Carrington has been reappointed District Attorney of Washington.

FRIGHTFUL.—A monster alligator was recently killed near Wilmington, N. C. It was about fifteen feet long.

Stay-Law.

We extract the following from the *Standard*, as containing important matter to be remembered by the people:

On the 11th of May, 1861, the legislature passed an act, commonly known as the Stay Law; at the term of the supreme court held in June following, some decision was made upon this law, and some interpretation of its provisions was given, so that in September, 1861, the legislature repealed this act, and passed another in its stead.

It now becomes a subject of interest to know which of these laws is in force. The present understanding is, that all acts of the legislature, and all decisions of the supreme court, previous to the 20th of May, 1861, are in full force, and that all acts of the legislature, and all decisions of the supreme court, after that day, have no force or effect whatever, no more than if such act or such decision had never been. Hence it is, that the decision of the supreme court, at June term, 1861, is no decision at all, and hence it is, that the act of the legislature of September, 1861, is no act at all. Therefore, it is manifestly certain that the act of the legislature, ratified May 11th, 1861, is now in existence and is the law of the state.

For two reasons then, no suit for debt can now be brought in North Carolina; one reason is, this law expressly prohibits it, and the other reason is, that our courts are not intended to hear jury causes, hence no suits for debt can be tried in them. This law also, prohibits the collection of debts by warrant, except it be the collection of interest accrued on a note. Interest on a note cognizable by a simple magistrate may be collected; that is all sums under sixty dollars; but interest over that amount cannot be collected, because it is beyond the limit of a magistrate's warrant, and because the courts, having no juries, are incapable of trying such causes.

Executions standing previous to May 11th, 1865, cannot be issued or collected now, because this law forbids such proceeding; and executions on judgments obtained since May 20th, 1861 cannot be collected, because they are no executions at all, and are therefore entirely void—hence no court can issue any execution for debt, and no officer of the court has power to collect one, no matter when it was obtained.

There are other provisions of this law worthy of notice, to the effect that no man can now convey his property by deed of trust, and no man can now force the sale and sacrifice of property conveyed to him in trust; that the statute of limitations does not run against a debt while this law stands, and that no man is entitled to the protection of this law who is endeavoring to convey his property out of the State. As this law is now to be of general use and application in the State, we publish it for the benefit of our readers:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That no execution of *fieri facias* or *capias exponas*, founded upon a judgment in any suit or action of debts and demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts, and all other contracts for money, demands or contracts for specific articles other than those upon official bonds or in favor of the State or against non-residents, shall be issued from the passage of this act by any court of record or magistrate, for the sale of property, until otherwise provided by law; nor shall there be any sales under deeds of trust or decrees, unless by the consent of parties interested, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. Where such executions have issued and are now in the hands of officers, whether levied or not, the officer having such executions shall return the same to the magistrate or court from whence they issued, without further execution thereof, and executions upon the same judgments shall not issue again until the operation of this act ceases: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to discharge the lien which has already been acquired by taking out such execution.

SEC. 3. There, shall be no trials of any cases requiring the intervention of a jury, nor upon warrants before a justice of the peace, in any suit or action for debts or demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts and all other contracts for money, demands or contracts for specific articles.

SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to liabilities upon the part of public officers, either to the State, counties, corporations or individuals, nor to State, county or corporation taxes, nor to debts due the State, nor to debts due from non-residents, nor to the annual collection of interest: *Provided*, That no note, bill of acceptance, or other obligation, the consideration of which is any debt or obligation at present existing, shall be held or considered as a debt hereafter contracted.

SEC. 5. The interest which has accrued since the first day of January, A. D., 1860, or which may hereafter accrue upon one bond or promissory note which was payable before the passage of this act, may be collected by action of debt or assumpsit, before any justice of the peace, if the amount of interest sued for be within his jurisdiction, and if not then, in the county or superior court: *Provided, however*, That no warrant or suit shall be brought, except for the interest of one year or more, always making an even number by computing the time from the day when the interest upon such bond or promissory note began to accrue.

SEC. 6. That any person who is about to remove his property out of the State, without the consent of his creditors, shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 7. That all mortgages and deeds in trust, for the benefit of creditors, hereafter executed, whether registered or not, and all judgments confessed during the continuance of this act shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SEC. 8. The time during which this law is in force shall not be computed in any case where the statute of limitation comes in question.

SEC. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 11th day of May*, 1861.]

Two Ways and Two Ends.

Two boys, whom I shall call James and Charles, occupied the same desk at school and recited in the same class. First, they studied book-keeping. One day James said to Charles: "Charley, now what's the use of this book-keeping? What good will this everlasting "debit" and "credit" system do me? I do not see any use in it. Come, let us play tit-tat-to."

"Neither do I see any use in it," answered Charles. "It's dry business, I own, these debits, and credits, and long columns of figures; but my father wishes me to study book-keeping, and if there was not some use in it I know he would not wish me to pursue it.—So, "wet" or "dry," I am going to study book-keeping."

Another day their lesson was in navigation, and James getting tired of study, began to mark out a game on his slate, and said: "Come, Charley, what's the use of this navigation? I know I shan't ever be a sailor, and all this about the chart, and compass, and chronometer—what good will it ever do me? I know I can't see what use I shall ever have for it. I'd rather play tit-tat-to."

"I know it's dry study," Charles replied, "and I do n't see any use it will ever be to me, for I mean to be a landsman and not a sailor. But my father told me to study it, and you may be sure I'll mind him, for he would not tell me to study it if it were of no use. I wo'n't play tit-tat-to till I get my lesson."

After that they were studing surveying, and James began again to mark on his slate, saying: "O dear! I am tired of these links, and chains, and squares, and' triangles.—What use will this ever be to me? And, besides, I can't understand it."

"I know," replied Charles, "it is a hard study, and I do n't see what use it will ever be to me. But my father knows more than I do, and he set me to study surveying, and I am going to study it, whether it will ever be of any use to me or not. And, as for understanding it, I never saw any study I could not understand if I put my mind to it. I should be ashamed to be conquered by links and chains, or any thing else I find in surveying. You do n't catch me playing tit-tat to till my lesson is learned."

Thus sat these two boys side by side. The one studied and the other played. The one always had his lesson well learned; the other missed—or, if he could do it, he would deceive his teacher by looking in his book at recitation. And there they formed their characters; when they left school, and went to business, they carried with them the same habits. Charley took for his motto, "Business first, and then pleasure;" and he was always applying what he had learned at school to some useful purpose. But James found business as tiresome and distasteful as his studies. He was always intent on amusing himself, and, instead of making his employer's business his own, he was always studying how to do as little as he could and keep his place, and always glad when the store was shut up, that he might seek amusement.

Charley rose rapidly in the esteem and confidence of his employers, and in due time became head clerk, and then partner, and at length he became a wealthy merchant, owning ships and stock in railroads. He was a director in a bank, and president of a railroad company.

But James did not please his employers, and never staid long at one place. After a while his father set him up in business; but the same habits followed him. He neglected his business, and spent his time in idle amusements. In a little while he failed. Again his father set him up, and again he failed.—And this was repeated till he had spent his estate, which fell to him at his father's death; and, seeing grim poverty stare him in his face, he thought of his friend Charley, of whose prosperity he had heard. He determined to go and see if he could not give him something to do.

Charles was very glad to see his old schoolmate, and shook him very cordially by the hand, not seeming to notice the mean appearance of his garments. After a friendly chat, Charles said to him, "Well, James, is there any thing I can do for you?" James hung down his head, and told him his want of success in business, and the straits into which he had been driven, and said he should be very glad of some employment that would give him a living.

"Well, my good friend, said the merchant, "I am glad you have come just at the right time. I remember that you and I studied book-keeping together. I want a book-keeper. The salary is $2,000."

Again James hung down his head, and said, "I never understood anything about book-keeping when we studied together, and I have never been used to it. I can't keep a set of books."

"Well," said Charles, "I recollect that we studied navigation together. I have a ship that wants a captain. The salary is $1,000."

"O!" replied James, "I never could understand navigation, and I have forgotten what little I did learn."

"But you studied surveying. I have a situation as civil engineer on a railroad at my disposal. The salary is $1,500."

"Indeed," said James, "that is worse yet. I never gave my mind to surveying at school, and I never thought of it since."

"Well, then," Charles again replied, "you can carry the chain, and that will pay you a dollar a day."

And the poor man was glad to carry the chain for $1 a day, for he was not capable of doing anything better—while, if he had improved his opportunities at school, and given his attention to business, he might have had his $2,000, or $1,000, or $1,500 salary.—*Child's World.*

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN & ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, July 12th, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 11.

Instructions to Assistant Commissioners & other Officers.

Each Assistant Commissioner will be careful in the establishment of sub-districts, to have the office of his agent at some point easy of access for the people of the sub-district.

He will have at least one agent, either a citizen, military officer, or enlisted man, in each sub-district. This agent must be thoroughly instructed in his duties. He will be furnished with the proper blanks for contracts, and will institute methods adequate to meet the wants of his district in accordance with the rules of this Bureau. No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed for a district, but in order to regulate fair wages in given individual cases, the agent should have in mind minimum rates for his own guidance. By careful inquiry as to the hire of an able-bodied man when the pay went to the master, he will have an approximate test of the value of labor. He must of course consider the entire change of circumstance, and be sure that the laborer has due protection against avarice and extortion. Wages had better be secured by a lien on the crops or land. Employers are desired to enter into written agreements with employees, setting forth stated wages, or securing an interest in the land or crop, or both. All such agreements will be approved by the nearest agent, and a duplicate filed in his office. In case there should be no agent within reach, the nearest postmaster will forward the duplicate of contracts direct to the Assistant Commissioner for the State.

Attention is especially called to section 4 of the law establishing the Bureau with regard to setting apart land to "every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman," &c., and the same arrangement is recommended, when it can be effected, between private parties. Already many farmers have rented lands to freedmen and refugees. This course is a recognition of the general principle in the law.

In order to enforce the fulfilment of contracts on both contracting parties, the Commissioner of the Bureau lays down no general rule. The Assistant Commissioner must use the privileges and authority he already has. Provost courts, military commissions, local courts, where the freedmen and refugees have equal rights with other people, are open to his use. In the great majority of cases his own arbitrament, or that of his agent, or the settlement by referees, will be sufficient.

No Assistant Commissioner, or agent, is authorized to tolerate compulsory unpaid labor, except for the legal punishment of crime. Suffering may result to some extent, but sufferlng is preferred to slavery, and is to some degree, the necessary consequence of events. In all actions the officer should never forget that no substitute for slavery, like apprenticeship without proper consent, or peonage, (*i. e.*, either holding the people by debt, or confining them, without consent, to the land by any system,) will be tolerated.

The Assistant Commissioner will designate one or more of his agents to act as the general superintendent of schools (one for each State) for refugees and freedmen. This officer will work as much as possible in conjunction with the State officers who may have school matters in charge. If a general system can be adopted for a State, it is well; but if not, he will at least take cognizance of all that is being done to educate refugees and freedmen, secure proper protection to schools and teachers, promote method and efficiency, correspond with the benevolent agencies which are supplying the field, and aid the Assistant Commissioner in making his required reports.

Surgeon C. W. HOSSER, Chief Medical officer of the Bureau, will have the general supervision of medical matters connected with refugees and freedmen.

The Assistant Commissioner will instruct their medical officers as they have instructed other officers, to make the medical department self-supporting as far as possible.

All public addresses of a character calculated to create discontent are reprehensible; but the Assistant Commissioner and his agents must explain, by constant recapitulation, the principles, laws, and regulations of the Bureau to all parties concerned. It is recommended to the Assistant Commissioner to draw up in writing a careful summary to be publicly and privately read by agents throughout their respective districts.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General Commissioner.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 9, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

WHO ARE JUDGED BY THE AUTHORITIES to be LOYAL men, is a very important inquiry. We observe that our definition on yesterday was not as lucid as it should have been. The legislation of Congress during the war, determined that every man in the Southern Confederacy who did not oppose, denounce and make war against it, and rigidly maintain his fidelity to the U. S. government, was a rebel and disloyal. Such was the position of our entire population, bating the few who refused to give any aid and comfort whatever to the Confederacy, when President Johnson came into office.

The sudden termination of the war, the very general disposition manifested by the people of the South to submit and return to their allegiance, the known repugnance of the people at first to break up the Union, and the views of the President as to the real *status* of the States, led him to proclaim a general amnesty and pardon, except to such as he included in the fourteen exceptions of his proclamation. The generally received interpretations of the fourteen exceptions, left quite a number still under the ban, yet when compared with the masses of our people, constitute a small portion of them.

Pardon proceeding from plenary authority to grant it, not only forgives the past offences of the condemned, but reinstates them in their former position, to all the privileges and immunities before enjoyed. Not only are they not liable to punishment for past offences, but they are held by the pardoning power as innocent and dealt with as such. No one doubts the power of the President to grant amnesty and pardon in this case. He not only has such power, but there is no other power in the government under our present Constitution, to abrogate or make void his acts of pardon.

It is therefore perfectly clear, that every citizen of the late rebel States, participating in the benefits of the President's clemency and not embraced in the fourteen exceptions, is a *loyal* citizen and entitled to all the franchises secured to him by the Constitution of the United States, and of the States.

Again, all persons who were included in the fourteen exceptions, but who have obtained the special pardon of the President, are likewise declared innocent, and of course, are determined now to be loyal citizens.

Can those thus determined to be loyal, be in any wise tainted or adjudged unfit for the exercise of the franchises of a citizen, on account of anything done or said prior to their pardon?—Certainly not. Is it the province of the President, the Congress, the Governor, the Convention, the Legislature or the Commission of enrolment, to taint or in any wise injure the franchises of said persons for acts or words prior to their pardon? By no means. May not the Convention of the State, possessing all the sovereign powers of the people, impinge or change their franchises, on account of rebellious acts committed before pardon? We understand the power of the President of the United States in the exercise of the pardoning prerogative to be absolutely beyond and above any check or restraint whatever. If so, the Convention of a State or a Legislature can ordain no law or rule which can affect pardoned persons, only as they affect all other innocent persons.

If this view of the case be correct, we are in doubt, if our recollection as to its acts be correct, whether the action of the late Convention in Tennessee in regard to franchises, would not be found violative of the principles of the Federal Constitution, and if so, they are null.

The subject is one of great importance to us, especially in view of our approaching Convention, and demands investigation. That body will be composed of many cool, wise men, free from the passion of the times; but there are others guided more by the passion of revenge rather than the virtue of chraity, who may seek to reek vengeance upon those who have visited upon them political or personal injury in other days. The principles of right and of law are immutable. Men change but these never. Let us not in our zeal to preserve the purity and loyalty of the ballot-box, lose sight of those fundamental principles which lie at the foundation of a free and good government.

WE BEG ALL OUR FRIENDS who are interested in the success of the *Sentinel*, to send us good lists of subscribers at once. We think that our packages can be delivered promptly at all the Depots on the Raleigh and Gaston, the North Carolina, the Atlantic and Wilmington Rail Roads, until the mails are established.

WE SHALL SEND SEVERAL of our first issues to a number of our friends both in town and country, who have not yet signified their intention to subscribe. Those who intend to take it will please inform us immediately.

AT TOO LATE an hour for this issue, owing to our having no gas lights, we received the Proclamation of Gov. Holden, appointing the 25th day of September next, for the holding of an election for delegates to a State Convention.

The Proclamation is a lengthy, carefully drawn document, and fully explains the entire process to be pursued. His explanation of the excepted classes, we presume, will be entirely satisfactory.

The day fixed for the election may strike some persons as being unnecessarily delayed, but the difficulty of furnishing the enrolling officers with the necessary blanks, as well as giving ample time to all to be enrolled, when considered, will remove the objection. Besides, the President will have more time in his feeble health to consider the applications for pardon, and we trust many of them will receive it in time to cast their votes. We confess that we are anxious that every good man in the State will have an opportunity of casting his vote for the right man to represent him in the Convention.

Gen. J. D. Cox, temporary commander of this Department in the absence of Gen. Schofield and now Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, has written a letter to a committee avowing himself in favor of settling all the freedmen in some territory by themselves, giving them free suffrage and representation in Congress. He is opposed to their having suffrage while dwelling among the whites and thinks the residence together of the two races is impossible. Gen. Cox while in the South was an observant man and though decidedly an anti-slavery man, he could not fail to discover the serious consequences brought upon the country by the sudden abolition of the institution.

We believe with Gen. Cox that the separation of the two races would be infinitely better for the whites, but we are not so well satisfied of its effect upon the black race. With the abolition of slavery definitely settled as it is, the future wellbeing of the black race will be consulted by leaving their management to the enlightened christian sense of those among whom they have been reared and who thoroughly understand them.—The few exhibitions of ill-feeling which may have arisen, will pass away with the excitement of the war. The idea of colonizing them in a territory of the country would involve us in interminable expense and trouble. If definite ideas of work and improvement can be fixed upon them as a race, the case would be manageable. Many of them under close association with the whites have already fixed notions of industry, thrift and respectability. If this can become general, the greatest obstacle is removed. Should they however be encouraged in idleness and crime, they are doomed to extinction.

THE QUESTION OF PARDONS.—A Washington telegram to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Thursdays says:

"Since the election in Richmond and the action of some of the leading rebels in North Carolina, the President has ceased to sign any more pardons for the present. The conduct of some who have been pardoned is doing great injury to the worthy portion of the Southern people, a majority of whom would resume their allegiance and faithfully act up to it."

We are not advised as to the conduct of leading rebels in Virginia, but so far as the citizens of North Carolina are concerned, the intimation in the above is a gross libel. Up to the present time according to the *Standard* only thirty-one persons have been notified of their pardon.—These are among our most quiet and useful citizens. There are thousands more of the same sort, whose early pardon would work no ill to the State. None will be truer to the Union and the government than those self same leading rebels, who seem just now to be so much in the way of a certain class of scribblers for the newspapers, were they restored to the favor of the government.

BISHOP POTTER OF NEW YORK, one of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has issued a circular letter to the several Southern Bishops of that Church, in which he remarks:

"I have corresponded on the subject with the Bishops, and think myself, authorized to state that they sympathize with me generally in the desire to see the fullest representation of the Churches from the South, and to greet their brethren of the Episcopate with the kindest feelings."

The Bishop adds:

"The past cannot be recalled, and though it may not soon be forgotten, yet it is part of Christian wisdom to bury it forever rather than to suffer it to interfere with the present and the future interests of unity and peace. I trust, therefore, that I shall enjoy the precious gratification of seeing you and your deputies in your proper place at the regular triennial meeting, and I pray that the Divine Redeemer, who is the Prince of Peace, may prosper our Convention with the Holy Spirit of consolation and fraternal love, and consecrate our work with His effectual blessing."

The spirit of the Bishop is admirable. Such a temper evinced by the leading clergy of the North would beyond question result ultimately in a general union of all the Churches. The Episcopal Church, let it be said to its honor, has been disturbed far less by political controversy or fanaticism, than the other Churches. Hence the barriers to a re union in that Church are fewer and more easily overcome. Whether a general reunion between the Churches North and South shall take place or not, the outer world will never be convinced of the superior piety of the Churches by their political discussions and angry controversies. In this country, Church and State are legally separate, let them remain so. The Church should maintain its spiritual *status* and power by abstaining from all alliances with political partyism.

OUR arrangements for furnishing the *news* to our readers, will be made in a few days. We design not to be excelled in this regard.

REV. J. W. PRATT, Professor in University of Alabama, preached recently in the Central Presbyterian Church in Tuscaloosa. During the war he was a decided Southron and reluctantly consented to preach fearing the congregation would not hear him. The pastor introduced him, and when he arose the congregation manifested decided interest and excitement. He preached a most eloquent sermon. During the discourse he said:

"I was honest. I thought we were right and put all of my money, power and influence into the Confederacy. But the Confederacy is gone; the theory of secession is exploded; slavery is dead and I am content. God saw we needed punishment and discipline, and has disciplined and punished us. I think we shall now be a better, happier, and more progressive people than heretofore."

Matters in New York.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *Index*, writing from New York, says:

The politicians are all afloat on the universal dark suffrage, as yet, not quite satisfied which side of the question to take, as it is by no means certain which will be the most popular. The war and peace Democrats have had several informal consultations, looking to a grand coalition, (holy alliance) in the next great contest for public plunder, and confidently expect the assistance of their dear friends in nigger land.

The fact that Massachusetts rules the land, begins to be generally conceded, and the conquered territories of the South will have to submit to many and greater humiliation, before they can expect to have representation in the government of the country. If you of the South were wise, you would accept cheerfully, and at once, the ultimatum laid down by the Faneuil Hall junta. Universal suffrage can't hurt the South, and after she has tried it for a short period, if she desires to get rid of it, Massachusetts' politicians will be foremost in advocating its abolition.

I regret to learn that the store of Messrs. Scott & Baldwin, next to the St. Nicholas hotel, was forcibly entered a few nights ago, and robbed of a considerable amount of property. Mr. A. L. Scott, senior partner in the firm, is well and favorably known in your city.

The proprietor of the *Herald* as you have heard, has purchased the property on which Barnum's museum recently stood, at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars, and purposes erecting a magnificent building on the site. The possession of this property gives him nearly two-thirds of the entire block.

The Sentiment of North Carolina.

MR. EDITOR:—Since Gen. Johnston's surrender I have traveled through fifteen counties of North Carolina. I have conversed with our richest and our poorest citizens, original secessionists, (of which there always were very few in N. C.,) earnest Confederates, returned Confederate soldiers of all ranks, Ex-Governors, Ex-Senators, Ex-Congressmen, Ex Legislators, Editors, Clergymen of nearly every Protestant Church, men in all kinds of business, and are prepared to state the feeling of our people.

That feeling is, under the circumstances, extraordinarily loyal. There cannot possibly be the slightest foundation for that most false and libellous statement that the aristocrats and secessionists make threats as to what they will do when the troops are withdrawn. Everywhere the feeling is that the man who sent to the North the dispatch of the associated Press ought to be brought to the light as the slanderer of the people. All good men who read your paper of to-day will thank you for your clear statements in regard to our public sentiment. U.

Counterfeit Greenbacks.

Richmond is said to be flooded with counterfeit greenbacks. The genuine ones are so scarce here, that we presume the counterfeits will be easily detected. A good judge of them has furnished the press with the following suggestions which will lead to their detection:

1. Examine the appearance of a bill—the genuine have a general dark and neat appearance.
2. Examine the vignette or picture in the middle of the top; see if the sky or background looks clear and transparent, or soft and even, and not scratchy.
3. Examine well the face; see if the expressions are distinct and cosy, natural and life-like, particularly the eyes.
4. See if the drapery or dress fits well, looks natural and easy, and shows the folds distinctly.
5. Examine the medallion, ruling and heads, and circular ornaments around the figure, etc. See if they are regular, smooth and uniform, not scratchy. This work, in the genuine, looks as if raised on the paper, and cannot be perfectly imitated
6. Examine the principal line of letters of name of the bank See if they are all upright, perfectly true and even, or, if sloping, of a uniform slope.
7. Carefully examine the shade or parallel ruling or the face or outside of the letters, etc.; see if it is clear, and looks as if colored with a brush. The fine parallel lines in the genuine are of equal size, and smooth and even; counterfeits look as if done with a file.
8. Observe the round handwriting engraved on the bill, which should be black, equal in size and distance, a uniform slope, and smooth. This is in genuine notes, invariably well done, and looks very perfect. In counterfeits it is seldom so, but often looks stiff, as if done with a pen.
9. Notice the imprint of the engraver's name, which is always near the border or end of the note, and is always alike; letters small, upright, and engraved very perfectly. Counterfeiters seldom do it well.

THE LEADING SECESSIONISTS OF VIRGINIA.—The Petersburg (Virginia) *Index*, speaking of the loyalty of Virginia, has the following relative to some of the prominent leaders in secession in the State:

"At the beginning of secession our State had one representative in the Cabinet at Washington who was a secessionist—John B. Floyd. *He is dead.* She has two foreign ministers who were secessionists—Hons. R. K. Meade and John M. Daniel. *Both are dead.* Both of her Senators in Congress were secessionists—Hunter and Mason. One is *a prisoner, the other an exile.* She had three newspapers conspicuously devoted to secession—the Richmond *Enquirer*, the *Examiner*, and the Norfolk *Argus*. The journals are extinct and all unrevived, and the leading spirits of all—Wise, Daniel and Lamb—*are dead.* Her oldest and most persistent, and among her most influential citizens who supported secession, was Edmund Ruffin. *He is dead.* The recognized leaders of the secessionists in the State Convention were George W. Randolph and ex-President Tyler. *Randolph is dying abroad, Tyler is dead.* In a word, there are not ten men of conspicuous prominence in the movement for separation in January, 1861, who remain."

The above statement is true of all the other Southern States. Some went before and others have rapidly followed their leader, William L. Yancey, to the tomb.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS FLORENCE MARTINDALE

WILL open a School for small children, at her mother's residence, on the 15th of this month. Terms—Fifteen dollars per session of five months. au 9 10t

J. C. PALMER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH,

HAS on hand a fine lot of Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, and other useful articles. au 8-tf

Just Received,

THE BON TON FLEXIBLE HOOP SKIRT,
CORSETTS, of the best quality,
BERLIN GLOVES, beautiful style,
KID GLOVES, LISLE GLOVES,
BEAUTIFUL BELT RIBBONS,
JET BELT CLASPS, Steel, Horn, Gilt, &c.
au 8 2t J. KINSEY.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.
BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8-tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

(*Near old County Wharf.*)

NEWBERN, N. C.

JNO. F. FOARD, W. H. CUNINGGIM.
au 8-tf

*** City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

LOOSE COTTON WANTED.

PERSONS having loose Cotton for sale in large or small quantities, can find a purchaser by applying to D. C. MURRAY,
au 7-3t

P. F. PESCUD

Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,

FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock.
au 7 tf

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also, a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 41, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
au 8 3m

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,
au 8 5m RALEIGH, N. C.

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—6t pd.

WM. J. BAKER. PULASKI COWPER. WM. H. JONES.

Baker, Cowper & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Rouhlac Building. Fayetteville St., 8 Doors South of the Capitol,

OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AS

GENERAL AUCTION

AND

Commission Merchants,

COLLECTION AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,

FOR the sale of Merchandise, Produce, Stocks, Coin, Bank Notes and Lands. They will also collect claims against individuals, corporations and the Government, in this State, and the principal cities in the United States.

REFERENCES:

R H Lowry, Esq, Pres't Bank Republic, Vermilye & Co, Shaffer & Norwood, New York.
Bullitt & Fathorn, Drexel & Co, Tenner & Davis, Philadelphia.
Johnston Bros & Co, Miles White, G P Meudenhall & Co, Clements & Bonsal, Baltimore.
C W Purcell & Co, John M Patton, Richmond.
Alex Bell & Sons, C W Grandy & Co, D D Simmons, Hardy & Bros, Jno W Whitehurst & Co, Jno D Gordon & Co, Norfolk.
Hinton & Dunn, Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg.
Harris & Howell, W A Wright, N N Nixon, Wilmington.
T W Dewey, Cash., Gen J A Young, J J Blackwood, Pres't, W J Yates, Charlotte.
W H Oliver & Co, Hughes & Dill, Dr J A Guion, Jno D Whitford, Newbern. au 8 2w

HUGHES & DILL,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
O. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8-2m

KEEP COOL

AND

COMFORTABLE.

Linen Clothing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

C. M. FARRISS,

ONE door above the Progress Office, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at

Rates as Low as New York Prices.

This is no fiction. Give him a call. au 8 tf

STROTHER & CO.,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

(*Over Mr. Henshaw's Store,*)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE prepared to print at short notice, and in the best style,

BOOKS,	HAND-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,	BUSINESS CARDS,
POSTERS,	COURT BLANKS,
CIRCULARS,	ELECTION TICKETS,
&c., &c., &c.	&c; &c., &c.

Prices moderate. Their old friends and customers and the public will be served cheerfully and promptly. au 8-tf

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—6m.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING,

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

The New York News.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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A Journal of Politics, Literature, Fashions, Market and Financial Reports, Interesting Miscellany, and news from all parts of the world.

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(And an extra copy to any club of ten.)	
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Daily News Building, No. 19, City Hall Square,
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AND STATE ITEMS.

r of the city continues undisturbed. We of no case of robbery for some days. cases of misdemeanor brought before the shall occur among the blacks who have bort residence in our city.

graphical Association of Raleigh we organized on Monday night last by the r. L. N. Keith, President, J. H. Alford sident, W. H. Brown, 2nd. Vice Pres- D. Christopher, Secretary. Institu- character when properly managed are nder bad influence they do more harm

Money! how to obtain a supply of this e honestly, seems to occupy the thoughts s to the exclusion of every thing else. o community ever felt the need of it l any thing be done towards getting up How else can the business of the country

H. Pritchard, late pastor of the Baptist this city, reached Petersburg last week d in the Byrne Street Church on Sun- g, and in the Second Presbytetian Church Mr. P. has been called to the pastorate Baptist Church in Petersburg, whose orship has been so suddenly destroyed r his call,

nds of Mr. P. in this city part with him tance, and their best wishes go with him.

Eng, the Siamese twins passed through veral days ago, each having a son, on North to fulfil an engagement for exhib- selves. They are good citizens of Surry uite wealthy before the war, but are reduced.

ARKET continues unusually full of veg- wls, beef, &c. Prices are stoutly main- withstanding the scarcity of money.

S. note altered to a $10 note was shown. day by Messrs. J. G. Williams & Co. detect- y counter. It was done by pasting 10 but in one case was omitted. The fin- d discover the cheat by feeling

TISEMENTS.—We call attention to the ad- nts of

Foard & Cuninggin, forwarding and com- erchants, Newbern. This is a new house e conducted with great promptness and

&c, will execute Job Printing of any style and at prices to suit. Over Mr. Hen- ore.

scud, Druggist, has recently supplied his with a fine assortment of drugs and med-

ey, Merchant, invites customers and the new importations.

Palmer, Watch maker and Jeweller has a ply of spectacles and thimbles.

Martindale opens her school on the 16th.

Episcopal churches in Philadelphia have d in mourning on account of the death Potter.

Howard county (Md.) *Record* states that the Col. John C. Holland claim that he was elected to Congress last fall, and that in case B. G. Harris should be declared ineligible, insist on his right to his seat.

business men keep constantly in mind never lose anything by what they pay the r. A few dollars expended in the way of g will return to them many times increas- you not see the propriety of sending us rtisements?

turns from the Tennessee elections show of Samuel J. Carter, the Union candidate Nashville district, by ex-Governor W. B. Horace Maynard in the Knoxville, Coop- Shelbyville, and Stokes in the Chattanooga all Union candidates, and all Unionists du- rebellion, have probably been returned.

ry Mc Culloch has decided that all bonds, notes and other obligations to the govern- free from State or municipal taxation.

Campbell carried Nashville by two hun- thirty-one majority. It is expected that arry the district by a majority of two

r from Newbern, North Carolina, says that derable number of young men whose regi- about being mustered out—such as the 48th New York and 97th Pennsylvania —have made up their minds to stay in the

illedgeville *Recorder* states that Ex-Gov. soon as he has recovered from his indis- will remove to Atlanta.

n Etheridge is to be tried by a military ion.

Reconstruction.

rned Thebans, of Boston, are still fulmina speeches, eight and ten columns long, on truction of the Government. The Mas- politicians have all got the idea that the e successful, and knocked the old Union ers, and it is now the duty of Massachu reconstruct it again according to its wishes. meantime loyal southerners, co-operating sident Johnson, are progressing in the restoration. They believe the Union ex- our army saved it from the fate the se- s intended for it, and now all that is neces- y is to bring these States again into prac- ions with the government, when the ma- l popular government will soon make a xpression of the popular wish. They will o settle this matter better than the theo- he east. The questions are practical ones, rolled by existing laws, and the men who real work to do will best know how to nselves to these laws. By the time the usetts orators have made all their recon- sensation speeches, they will find that the eut will be restored by the practical men uth, and all the state institutions will be harmoniously with those of the general et.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, July 30.

NEW YORK HERALD'S BUDGET.

Great Disaster at Sea.

LOSS OF STEAMER GLASGOW.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO BE LAID.

From the Rio Grande!

GENERAL GRANT

&c., &c., &c.

[From the New York Herald of the 4th.]

The steamship Glasgow, of the Inman line, was burned at sea on the 31st ultimo, but by the good management of Captain Henry Manning, under divine Providence, no lives were lost. The vessel took fire at noon on the 31st. When discovered by the passengers great excitement ensued, and a rush was made for the railings in front of the life boats. By the personal exertions of the captain and his subordinates this momentary panic was suppressed, and as if inspired by his cool manner, with full confidence in the gallant captain, the passengers were restrained from swamping the boats by hastily endeavoring to escape from the burning wreck. The boats were carefully lowered and filled, the women and children going first, under an order from Capt. Manning to shoot any man who endeavored to enter the boats before the women and children were saved. Signals were displayed and minute guns fired, with a coolness remarkable under the circumstances; and the attention of the bark Rosamond attracted. On the approach of this vessel the lowered boats of the Glasgow, filled with the crew and passengers, all of whom were eventually saved, put off from the burning steamer and were received with every display of kindness and consideration on board the Rosamond by Captain Walter. Not a single life was lost. Even the baggage of the passengers was saved. The Rosamond and the steamer Erin, which subsequently came in sight, returned the passengers to this port last evening.

The steamship Asia brings no later news regarding the progress of the Atlantic cable. Our Valentia correspondence is to the 19th ult., giving details of the arrival of the Great Eastern at the mouth of the bay, and the appearance on the 19th of the Caroline, with the shore end of the cable on board. Arrangements were to have been immediately made to proceed with the laying of the Valentia end. It is hoped that the next steamer—due on Saturday next—will bring full details of the successful departure westward of the Great Eastern. The work of repairing the Newfoundland submarine cable is being rapidly advanced. Our Heart's Content correspondence gives some details of the preparations making there to meet the Great Eastern.

The news from the Rio Grande is to the effect that a battle had been fought between the imperialists under Lopez and the liberals under Cortina, in which the latter was defeated. The battle took place between Matamoros and Camargo.

General Grant has arrived at Augusta, Maine. His progress from Boston, via Portland, was one continued ovation. A special train, handsomely decorated, conveyed him and his party from Boston through to Portland. At the principal intermediate points he was welcomed with great enthusiasm.

Not only is there a muddle among the rebels in Canada, but in the Canadian Cabinet. Death in the latter and a desired death in the former case is at the bottom of the trouble. The late Premier is likely to be succeeded by a Mr. George Brown, who is very objectionable to the French Canadians, and the opposition to him will probably break up the coalition existing. Jake Thompson is the source of the trouble between the rebels in Canada. He has lately abandoned the adventurers more needy than himself, taking all that remained of the rebel spoils, and his fellow adventurers are avenging themselves by wishing that the United States government may catch and hang Thompson.

The First Rhode Island cavalry and Seventh New York artillery arrived in the city *en route* to the homes of the members.

The Saratoga Temperance Convention yesterday adjourned *sine die*, after adopting several resolutions looking to the advancement of the cause of total abstinence.

The Southern States.

All the States in the Union are now provided with civil Executives, either elected or appointed. The following shows the seven States which have Provisional Governors, appointed by the President, with the names of the incumbents and the date of appointment:

State.	Prov. Gov.	When Appointed.
North Carolina,	W. W. Holden,	May 29, 1865.
Mississippi,	W. L. Sharkey,	June 13, 1865.
Georgia,	James Johnson,	June 17, 1865.
Texas,	A. J. Hamilton,	June 17, 1865.
Alabama,	L. E. Parsons,	June 21, 1865.
South Carolina,	B. F. Perry,	June 30, 1865.
Florida,	Wm. Marvin,	June 31, 1865.

Elections have been ordered in the following of these States for the purpose of re-organizing according to the proclamation of the President:

State.	Time of Election	Time of Convention.
Mississippi,	Aug. 7, 1865,	Aug. 14, 1865.
Alabama,	Aug. 31, 1865,	Sept. 10, 1865.
Georgia,	Oct. 4, 1865,	Oct. 25, 1865.
S. Carolina,	Nov. 20, 1865.	

National Intelligencer.

The Trial of General Lee.

In this connection the Richmond *Republic* says:

It has been repeatedly stated, and generally believed, though never officially announced, that Gen. Lee and other officers of the late Confederate army were indicted at the last term of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, held at Norfolk. At the next term of this Court, to be held in Norfolk in October, it is said these indictments will be called up; but it is understood in Washington that these cases will not be prosecuted, but the President will direct *nolle prosequi* to be entered, and dispose of each defendant as he proposes to dispose of other leading Southerners who have been active participants in the war, namely, by putting them on long probation, and then, as a condition precedent to pardon, imposing such penalties and restrictions as may be justified by the circumstances.

The Disciples or Campbellites number in the United States over six hundred thousand communicants.

NEWS FROM BEUNOS AYRES.

War Still in Progress.

A SEVERE FIGHT.

[N. Y. Herald's correspondence from Buenos Ayres]

The great war here, involving three nations, is increasing in extent. A short, sharp battle was fought on the 25th ult., resulting in the capture from the Paraguayans by General Paunero, of the city of Corrientes, capital of the province of the same name. It was a bold movement and was well conducted and well fought. He took the city at the point of the bayonet, but there were telegraphic wires connecting with the Paruguayan capital, and before the cannonading ended six thousand men started for a reinforcement, and General Paunero had to retire.

On June 4 a large number of dead and wounded arrived. Some one hundred to two hundred had to be sent to the Hospital, where many have since died. Several young men of good families here were among the twenty-six officers that fell killed or wounded.

President Lopez still keeps his forces in three strong divisions—one in Paraguay, one progressing through the province of Corrientes, and one about to enter the Brazilian province of Rio Grande. President Mitre leaves this city in a few days as Commander-in-Chief in the field. It is said that President Lopez, of Paraguay, will also take the field in person. A few evenings ago President Mitre gave a splendid supper to the English lodge of Freemasons in this city. The diplomatic body also waited upon him as he was about to depart.

Prices of Confederate Money.—As settlements will probably be made now, at the price of gold when the debts were contracted, we copy the following from the Richmond *Republic*, showing sales in that city.

1862.		1864.	
May,	$1.50 for $1	March,	$23 to $24½ for $1
June,	1.50 for 1	April,	22 to 23 for 1
July,	1.50 for 1	May,	18 to 21 for 1
August,	1.50 for 1	June,	17 to 19 for 1
December,	3 for 1	July,	20 to 22 for 1
1863.		August,	22½ to 25 for 1
January,	$3 for $1	September,	22½ to 27½ for 1
February,	4 for 1	October,	26 to 27 for 1
March,	5 for 1	November,	27½ to 33½ for 1
April,	5.50 to 6.60 for 1	December,	34 to 49 for 1
May,	5.50 to 6 for 1	**1865.**	
June,	7 to 8 for 1	January,	$45 to 60 for 1
July,	9 for 1	February,	45 to 65 for 1
August,	12 to 13 for 1	March,	60 to 70 for 1
September,	12 to 13 for 1	April,	60 for 1
October,	14 for 1		
November,	15 to 17 for 1		
December,	18 to 20 for 1		
1864.			
January,	$20 to 22½ for $1		
February,	22½ to 25 for 1		

There are in and around Richmond 10,000 troops, 1,000 only of whom are on duty.

EFFECT OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE AT THE SOUTH—THE COLORED POPULATION TO CONTROL THREE STATES.

Taking the Census of 1860 as a basis, it will be found that in twelve of the Slave States, embracing eight hundred and eighty-six counties, there is in two hundred and forty-four of them an excess of negro population!

Alabama contains fifty-two counties, in twenty of which there is an excess of negro population.

Arkansas has fifty five counties, with an excess of negro population in six.

Florida has twenty one counties, with an excess of negro population in six.

Georgia has one hundred and thirty-two counties, with an excess of negro population in forty-three.

Louisiana has forty-eight counties, with an excess of negro population in thirty-three.

Maryland has twenty-two counties, with an excess of negro population in five.

Mississippi has sixty counties, with an excess of negro population of thirty-one.

North Carolina has eighty-seven counties, with an excess of negro population of twenty.

South Carolina has thirty-five counties, with an excess of negro population in twenty.

Tennessee has seventy-five counties, with an excess of negro population in three.

Texas has one hundred and fifty-one counties, with an excess of negro population in thirteen.

Virginia has one hundred and forty-eight counties, with an excess of negro population in forty-four.

This would give the negroes a majority in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. In these three States they could elect six negroes to the United States Senate, and three or four times that number of Representatives to Congress. In all the Southern States they could send negroes to the State Legislatures, and in two hundred and forty-four counties control the local offices. These figures present the universal negro suffrage question in a social aspect. Carry out the scheme of the agitators, and what can prevent the sending of colored representatives to the halls of Congress? These are deductions from the figures of the census of 1860, and the probability is that the excess of black population is greater at the present time than it was five years ago. The war has doubtless swept off a larger number of whites than blacks. Besides, it must be remembered that, to start with, the negroes will have another declared advantage, from the fact that a large class of whites are excluded from the right of suffrage by the exceptions in President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, while, with the negroes, there are no exceptions whatever.—*Wash. Intelligencer.*

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

Buying Rates.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since May, 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 30. Lexington, Thomasville, 20. Wadesboro, Commercial, Wilmington, Greensboro Mutual and Commerce 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

No marked change in the money market to-day. We detected at our counter yesterday morning a ten dollar note altered from a one very well executed, and calculated to deceive even good judges. Business men had better call and examine it.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

August 8, 1865.

Flour—family,	9 50	to	10
Extra Superfine,	9 00	to	9 50
Superfine,	8 50	to	9
Corn—per bushel,	80	to	1
Bacon—per pound,	18	to	22
Lard—per pound,	18	to	20
Butter—per pound,	30	to	40
Chickens—(Spring,)	25	to	35
Eggs—per dozen,	25	to	35
Cheese—retail, per pound,			40
Apples—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
Peaches—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
Potatoes—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
Onions—per bushel,	75	to	1
Beef—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
Fresh Pork—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
Meal—per bushel, (street price),			1
Coffee—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
Sugar—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
Peas—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
Fodder—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
Oats—in sheaf,	75	to	1
Hay—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
Tobacco—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
Cotton—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	34
Cotton Yarn—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
Beeswax—per pound,	18	to	20
Rags—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
Lamb—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	13½	to	20
Salt—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
Flaxseed—per bushel,	75	to	80
Nails—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
Syrup—(retail) per gallon,			1
Rice—per pound,			20

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK, RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.

Raleigh, June 6, 1865. 22—6m.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned ladies having taken charge of this Seminary, formerly under the direction of J. W. Thomas, Esq., desire to announce to the patrons of the School that the Fall Term will begin August 2nd, and close December 20th.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Board,	$50 00
Washing, Extra,	
English Tuition,	15 00
Music,	20 00
Use of Piano,	2 50
Latin, French and German, each,	5 00
Oil Painting,	20 00
Drawing and Water Colors,	10 00
Incidentals,	1 00

Pupils from a distance will be required to board in the Seminary, unless placed under the special care of a relative residing in the place. Each boarder will furnish her own candles, one pair sheets and pillow cases, one window curtain, also her own towels and toilet soap. She will also be required to keep her own wardrobe and room in order, and habits of neatness will be enjoined.

The terms are on a specie basis. If preferable, payment may be made in provisions at market prices or in greenbacks or bank notes at their specie value. Board must be paid in advance.

Mrs. N. S. DAVIS,
Miss T. A. WELFARE,
Miss M. E. CLEWELL.

For further particulars address
Miss M. E. CLEWELL,
Thomasville, N. C.

July 18, 1865. 4w.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION WILL OPEN ON WEDnesday, the 19th of July. The terms for Board and Tuition about the same as in 1860, and can be paid in wheat, bacon, or lard at the prices of that year. Payment half in advance.

Boarders furnish lights, towels and one pair of sheets. Apply to E. E. PARHAM, Prest.

July 1st, 1865. 28—tf.

THE HOME INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Over Pescud's Drug Store, Fayetteville St.

HOMES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

EMPLOYMENT SECURED FOR MEN OR WOmen of all trades, business or vocations.

Families and all others promptly supplied with all kinds of help.

Houses taken on sale or to let. Stores or Residences secured for renters or buyers.

For full particulars send for Circular.

T. C. CAMPBELL.

REFERS TO

Harrison & Howell, Wilmington, N. C; W. B. Smith & Co., Editors Field and Fireside, Raleigh; James McKimmon, Esq. Raleigh; S. H. Young, Esq., Raleigh; J. C. Palmer, Esq., Raleigh; Martin, Tannahill & Co., Petersburg, Va.; John White, Esq., Warrenton, N. C. july 11, 23—1m.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE Board of Trustees of Trinity College, will meet in the College Buildings on Wednesday August 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is desired.

N. H. D. WILSON,
Pres't Board of Trustees.

Aug. 1, 1865. 26—tf.

CALL ON BRANSON & FARRAR AT

their old stand for Books, Stationary, &c. Such goods as are ordered will be obtained if to be had in the United States. They also act as agents for the purchase and sale of such things as may come in their line of business.

Produce, also, will be taken in barter for goods.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
No. 40, Fayetteville Street.
June 22, 1865. 24—tf. Raleigh, N. C.

NEW SCHEDULE.

FROM RALEIGH TO PETERSBURG.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

ON and after Thursday next the Raleigh and Gaston train will leave Raleigh at 6 a. m., and reach Gaston at 12 m.

Petersburg train will leave at 1 p. m., and reach the terminus of the Petersburg road at 5 p. m.

A sufficient number of omnibuses and wagons have been secured to take all the passengers and baggage from the terminus of the Petersburg road to Petersburg.

Leave Petersburg at 4 a. m., reach Gaston at 11 a. m. Leave Gaston at 12 a. m., and reach Raleigh at 7 p. m. P. A. DUNN, Supt. R. & G. R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP, S'pt. Petersburg R. R.

au 9-tf

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.

CARS leave New Berne for Raleigh at 11.30 a. m.
For Morehead City at 4.50 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 a. m.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne 9.30 a. m.

WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.

Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.15 p. m.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.30 a. m.

au 9 tf J. B. VAN DYNE, Sup't.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	12 o'clk at night.
Arrives at Greensboro'	5,40 " a. m.
" " Salisbury	1,42 " p. m.
" " Charlotte	5,20 " "
Freight train leaves Raleigh	1,10 " "
Arrives at Shops	7 " "
Freight Train lays over at the Shops.	
Mail Train leaves Charlotte	7 o'clk a. m.
Arrives at Salisbury	10,50 " "
" " Greensboro'	3,40 " "
" " Raleigh	11,55 " "
Freight Train leaves Charlotte	6 o'clk p. m.
Arrives at Salisbury	9,55 " "
" " Greensboro'	2,45 " p. m.
" " Raleigh	11 " "

R. WILKES,
au 9-tf Engineer and Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES.

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Winfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. E. L. LAWRENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITTLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WILMINGTON DISPATCH.

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a

FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,

The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will contain faithful and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year,	$10,00
Six months,	5,00
Three months,	2,50

☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re-established to justify it.

☞ Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Martin, Esq.

BERNARD & BARRY,
W. H. Bernard. Editors and Proprietors.
John D. Barry. au 9 1

General Robert E. Lee.

WHY HE ASKED FOR PARDON.

We extract the following from a letter, which gives the conversation between a planter and the writer:

He went on to say that for a time his high admiration for the character of General Lee had sensibly declined. He had been told that the General had made application to the Washington authorities for pardon. He had supposed that rather than do that the General would undergo exile or death. Not long afterward an opportunity had presented itself for speaking to General Lee on the subject. The report proved to be correct and not a slander. A voluminous application had been sent in, to which, however, no answer has yet been made Since the time of his visit a reply may have been received. Having learned the motives which had actuated General Lee in asking for a pardon, his admiration, his veneration, for the man and the patriot was profounder than ever. Had the General considered his own feelings alone, he would have died sooner than humble himself and a just cause by a seeming admission that it was wrong. His application was one more proof of his love for his country. There were thousands of high-toned young men in the South who meditated expatriating themselves, and who, when asked why they did not seek for a pardon, replied, that until General Lee had done so they would not. After a long struggle with his inclinations, believing that these young men ought to be saved to the country whose future they were so well qualified to adorn, and, by participating in the rights of citizenship, to guide and shape, the General has done violence to his own feelings, and made the request. Still he had made no abject submission, but had accompanied the petition for pardon with a full statement of those thing, which made his past conduct seem to him right and proper, and had avowed his unchanging devotion to his former principles.

I asked Mr. K. if he supposed the Government would send Gen. Lee a favorable answer.

"O yes," he replied, "undoubtedly."

"And does he expect to be restored to full enjoyment of all the rights of citizenship?"

"Yes, sir; he has asked for that. And if it is refused him, he will at any rate have done all that he intended to do. This class of men whom he intended to benefit have, many of them, applied to be pardoned, and probably all will do so. Thus General Lee's sacrifice will have saved many of our first young men from exile, and opened to them a public career from which they would otherwise have shut themselves out."

Prentice still Lives.

The press in Kentucky seems to have a lively time. They are always in a "muss." The following items from the Louisville *Journal* will show that Prentice is what he once was:

Our neighbor of the *Democrat* recommends to us the use of hot water, soap, sand, and scrubbing-brush. If ever he shall be sentenced to use those articles, we hope he will go far back into the country for the purpose, for if he were washed here, and the washings were to run into the country, the fish and terrapins would be poisoned all the way to Cairo.

Governor Robinson, in 1863, issued a proclamation calling attention to the expatriation law, but he prescribed no form of an oath that we ever heard of.—*Democrat.*

According to your own account of yourself, you haven't seen or heard anything at all. You say you have'nt "seen sights or heard sounds," and we don't know what else there is to see or hear.

The *Democrat* has long since quit arguing the question, says the *Press.* How does the *Press* know? Its conductors don't know an argument from an apricot. We are directed not to cast pearls before swine.—*Democrat.*

Smarter men than they of the *Press* wouldn't know such arguments as yours from toadstools.

The *Democrat* suggests that Gov. Bramlette has lost his senses. If he were to loose them, neighbor, we might congratulate your misership upon having company.

The *Democrat* and *Press* are talking about "argument." One of them has quit arguing and the other never began.

But we won't ask our neighbor of the *Democrat* to undertake to represent anything fairly. The unaccustomed effort might be the death of him. If such as he commit suicide, what's the use of a fool killer?

The time is short, and there is no time to be lost. We shall see sights in the *Journal* before many days.—*Democrat.*

We have made you see sights frequently—made you see more stars than were ever set down in any map of the heavens.

Our neighbor of the *Democrat* asks us not to make mouths. We wish *he* would. It would improve his looks. With all his talent he couldn't twist and contort his mouth into any new shape that wouldn't be a marked improvement upon that in which rollicking, frolicking nature moulded it.

Our neighbor of the *Democrat* always has so many kinks in his head that he certainly ought to sympathize with the negroes.

THE WASHINGTON STAR says it is understood that an order will be shortly issued returning general officers of volunteers to their proper rank in the regular army. This will reduce a large number of major and brigadier generals to captains and lieutenants.

The Value of Southern Bank Notes.

It is a matter of general interest says the Baltimore *Sun*, of Thursday, to know the relative value of Southern bank money at this moment, and we annex the following statement, which is said to exhibit it. It will be seen that the average is not more than 20 cents on the dollar, though the paper of some few of them command higher figures:

North Carolina.—The notes of all the banks in this State are worth 25, except the Bank of Commerce, which is bringing 20, and the notes of the State Bank, Bank of Cape Fear, and Bank of Charlotte, which command 30.

South Carolina.—All banks in the State 18.

Georgia.—Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad Banks, 50; Bank of Savannah and Marine Bank of Georgia, 35; Bank of the State, 20; Bank of Middle Georgia, 20. All other banks, from 10 to 18. The Bank of the Empire State, Northwestern Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Timber Cutters' Bank, Planters Bank at Dalton, and Manufacturers' Bank unsaleable.

Alabama.—Bank of Mobile and Southern Bank, 40; other banks average 18.

Louisiana.—Citizens' Bank, Canal Bank, Bank of America, Southern Bank, 80 to 90; Bank of Louisiana, State banks, Union Bank, Bank of New Orleans, and Crescent City Bank, 30 to 40.

Tennessee.—Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of West Tennessee and Ocoee Bank, 15; Bank of Tennessee, 25; Union and Planters' Bank, 45.

Virginia.—Wheeling Banks and Exchange Bank of Virginia at Weston, 85 to 90; Fairmount Bank, 60; Exchange Bank of Virginia at Alexandria, 40; Corporation of Alexandria, 40; Bank of the Valley, 30; Bank of Virginia, 27½; Merchants' Bank of Virginia, 25; Bank of the Old Dominion, 25; Bank of Commerce, 25; Southwestern Bank of Virginia, 25; Farmers' Bank of Virginia, 28; Traders Bank, 25; Bank of Richmond, 20; Exchange Bank Virginia, 24. No sale for Bank of Commonwealth and Bank of Phillippi.

Independent banks, 20, except the Monticello Bank and Bank of Howardsville, which range from 10 to 15; Danville Bank, 20; Bank of Pittsylvania, 15; Bank of Winchester, 25.

Richmond Paper.

Petitions for Pardon.

Parties forwarding Petitions for Pardon through the Governor's office, in drawing them should observe the following directions:

1st.—Address the Petition to the President of the United States.

2nd.—State the name, age, residence and occupation of the applicant.

3rd.—State the general conduct of the applicant during the rebellion, and the part taken therein, which may render his property liable to confiscation.

4th.—State the clause in the Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under which he comes.

5th.—State that the applicant has taken the Oath of Amnesty as prescribed by the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, and his intention to observe the same.

6th.—Sign the petition.

7th.—Attach to the petition, with mucilage or wafers, a copy of the Amnesty Oath sworn and subscribed to by the applicant.

The petition should be written on large size letter, or foolscap paper, and folded with the lines of the writing.

Make *no* endorsement on the back of the petition. By observing these directions, applicants will secure promptness in the consideration of their petitions.—*Standard.*

WHERE THE DANGER LIES.—Under this heading the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

President Johnson with apparently unflinching determination, regards the political fact as complete, that the Union is restored. There is no reason apparent to the ordinary sense or judgment of any true patriot why the Southern States should not resume their places in the ranks of the Union, and every vestige of the war disappear. There is no obstacle in the way of entire restoration at the South. All the obstacles are created at the North. They are created by the same men who helped to bring on the war. These men declare that they will have no peace till they accomplish their objects. Does any one imagine that if they should accomplish their present purposes they would be any more ready for peace? Not at all. They belong to that class, always known in all ages, bigoted, intolerant, seeking power to exert tyrannous compulsion over their fellow men, and who, having once obtained power, are never content to release their grasp. They always have an object yet to be accomplished, and that object always involves trampling on the rights of those from whom they have differed. In general, the motive of such men is hatred, although they convince themselves that it is love. It is hatred to the rich, while it professes to be love for the poor. It is hatred to the master, while it professes to be love for the slave. They are not content until they accomplish the whole glutting of that hatred, and in so doing they almost invariably destroy the class for which they profess love.

WHITE LABOR ON LOUISIANA PLANTATIONS.—We understand that, on account of the demoralization of negro labor in many parts of the State, the white population have vigorously and industriously taken hold of the work themselves, and are producing some of the best crops now growing. The people are begining to see that under the new system of African labor, or want of system, rather, no further dependence is to be put in that race, and they have resolved to do their work themselves.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE STAMP ACT.

The reader must not suppose that we are about to repeat the history of the celebrated British Stamp Act which caused such excitement in the Colonies, but as a matter of necessary information, we publish schedule B. of the act of Congress of the United States, imposing a stamp tax, which is now actually in force in all the States. All persons using any of the instruments of writing enumerated below, must before they are available, have a stamp attached for which they have paid the tax fixed by law upon said instrument. The stamps are obtained we presume from any of the officers of the Treasury Department of the U. S. now in the State:

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds, exempt.
AFFIDAVIT, 5 cents.
in suit or legal proceedings, exempt.
AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cents.
ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duly as on the original instrument,
Of patent right, 5 cents.
BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c—at sight or on demand, 2 cents.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, INLAND—draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cents.
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, 5 cents.
BILLS OF LADING—of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America, exempt.
Or receipts for goods on any foreign ports, 10 cents.
BILL OF SALE—or any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars, 50 cents.
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000 $1,00
Exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents.
Of personal property (other than ship or vessel,) 5 cents.
BOND—personal, for payment of money, (See Mortgage,)
Official, $1,00
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less, 50 cents.
Where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents.
BOND—county, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage,)
Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents.
CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents.
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding $100 5 cents.
Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cents.
General, 5 cents.
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public, 5 cents.
Of search of records, 5 cents.
That certain papers are on file, 5 cents.
That certain papers cannot be found, 5 cents.
Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cents.
Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents.
Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cents.
Of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $ 0, and not exceeding $50, 10 cents.
Exceeding $50, and not exceeding $1,000 25 cents.
Exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents.
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine, surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents.
CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT—of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents.
(N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents.)
CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding $10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents.
CONTRACT—(See Agreement.)
Brokers, 10 cents.
CONVEYANCE—deeds, instrument or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed $500, 50 cents.
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, $1,00
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 50 cents.
ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents.
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents.
Exceeding $500 in value, $1.00
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise, from bonded warehouses, 50 cents.
GAUGER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross, 10 cents.
Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents.
POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cents.
To vote at election of incorporated company, 10 cents.
To receive or collect rent, or lease real estate, $1,00
For any other purpose, 50 cents.
PROBATE OF WILL—or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $4,000, $1.00
For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000, 50 cents.
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to stamp duty of $1,00
PROTEST—upon bill, note check, or draft, 25 cents.
PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland.)
Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.
RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding $20, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents.
TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage.—
Conveying estate the uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $500 in value, 10 cents.
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, 25 cents.
Exceeding $1000, for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 10 cents.
For any goods, &c, not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents.
WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—Writ, or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents.
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100, or over, 50 cents.
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for $100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents.
Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents.
Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed, does not exceed $100, 25 cents.
When the amount exceeds $100, 50 cents.
INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire.
Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10, 10 cents.
Exceeding $10, and not exceeding $50, 50 cents.
INSURANCE, LIFE—when the amount insured do not exceed $1,000, 25 cents.
Exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000, 50 cents.
Exceeding $5,000, $1.00
LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed $300 per annum, 50 cents.
Exceeding $300, for each additional $300, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300, 50 cents.
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.
MEASURER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 10 cents.
Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cents.
MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500, 50 cents.
Exceeding $500, for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, 50 cents.
PAWNERS' CHECKS, 5 cents.
PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35, 50 cents.
Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50, $1.00
For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50, $1.00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing-card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp on. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c, in which case, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin, or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, N. C.,
July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

NUMEROUS complaints having been made about the reckless manner in which horses are driven through this City, thereby endangering the lives of pedestrians, it is hereby ordered that any soldier or officer found riding faster than a trot or slow gallop shall be immediately arrested and punished.

By order of
Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD,
47th N. Y. Vols.
3d Commanding Post.
GEO. E. AVERY, Capt. Inf. N. Y. V., Post Adj't.
au 7-tf

Headquarters Post of Raleigh,
July 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 22.

I. MERCHANTS, Sutlers and others are hereby strictly prohibited from selling any Spiritnous Liquors to any person whether officer, soldier or civilian.

II. All persons having any such Liquors in their possession will immediately close their Bar Rooms.

III. Those who now have Intoxicating Liquor in their possession will immediately report the fact to the Provost Marshal, who will enter on his books their names and places of business.

IV. The proprietors of billiard rooms and ten-pin alleys are cautioned against allowing enlisted men to lounge about their premises. No enlisted man will be allowed to remain in any place of this kind after dark.

V. There will be no place of business allowed to be kept open on Sunday, except drug stores.

Any one violating this order will be arrested and tried by Military Court.

By order of Lt. Col. J. M. McDonald Comd'g Post.
GEO. E. AVENT,
Capt. 3d N. Y. & Post Adj't.
au 7-tf

Hendq'rs Department of N. Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 68.

SUFFICIENT time having elapsed for all those formerly officers in the so called Confederate service to remove all badges, military buttons, braid, cord, or other articles designating rank, as required by good taste and a proper respect for the Government of their country, it is directed that they now remove them.

All persons found with such articles on, five days after the publication of this order at any post, will have the same taken off them by the Provost Marshal (unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the wearers of their ignorance of this order,) and will be detained in arrest for violation of the same. Commanders of Districts will circulate this order at once after receiving it, and cause particular information to be given to all persons known to wear such insignia.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER:
CLINTON A. CILLEY,
au 7-tf Maj. & Ass't Adj't General.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c, in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political *animus* will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance, - $5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year, - - 4 00
do. for six months, - - 2 00
Weekly, for one year, - - - 3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. R. PELL, SEN.
Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall, whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partizan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Advertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.

☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,
may 29 tf N. B. COBB.

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi weekly for the present.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED.

THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturalist.

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.

THE KEY STONE,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

TERMS—Subscription one year $3.
Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.